Sept. 1, 1959 A. J. RICHARDS 2,901,810

POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

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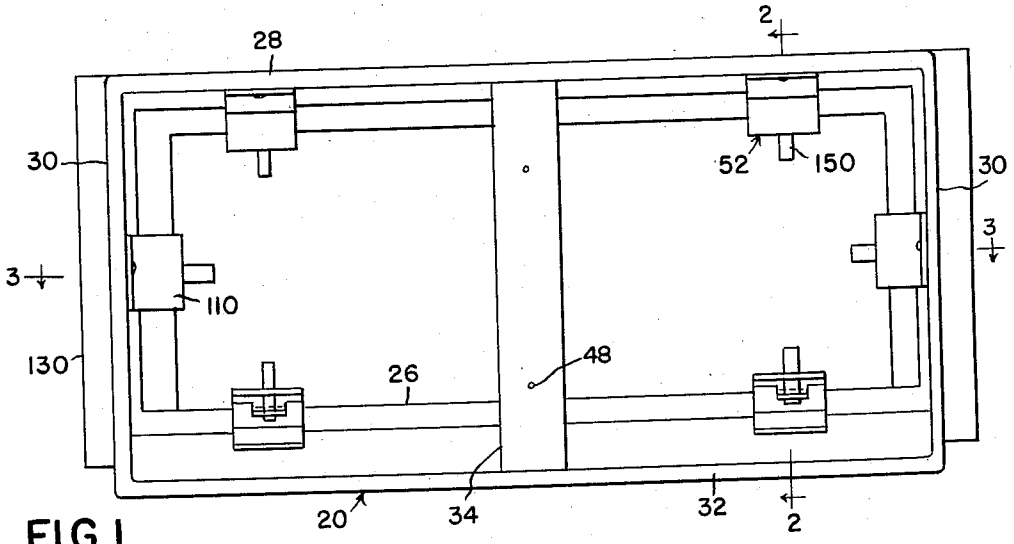


FIG. 1.

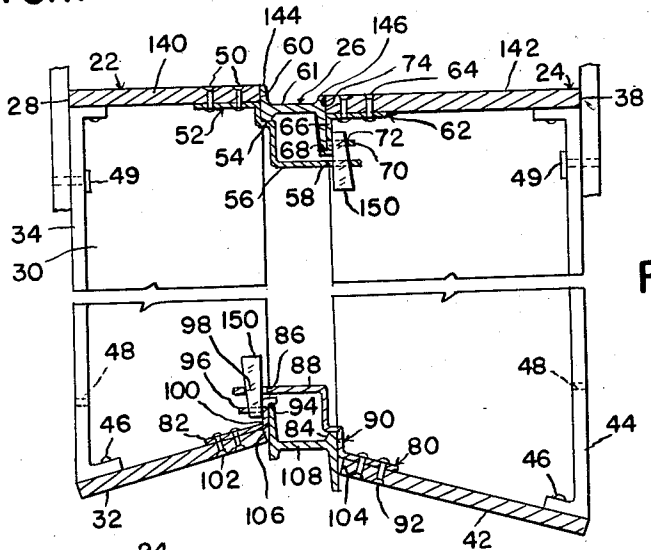


FIG. 2.

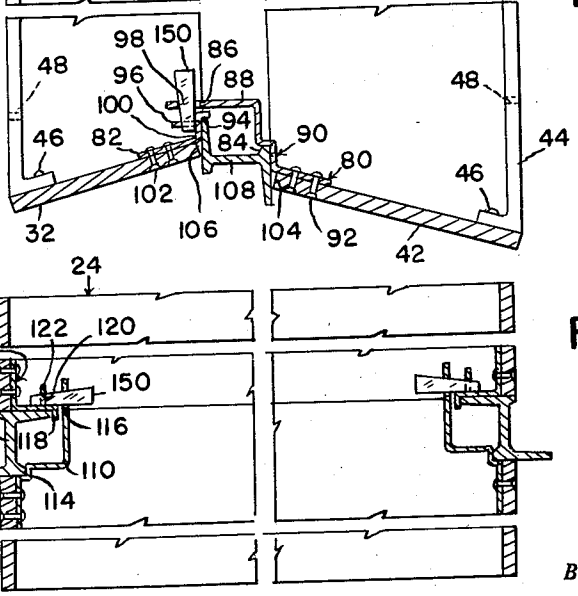


FIG. 3.

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POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

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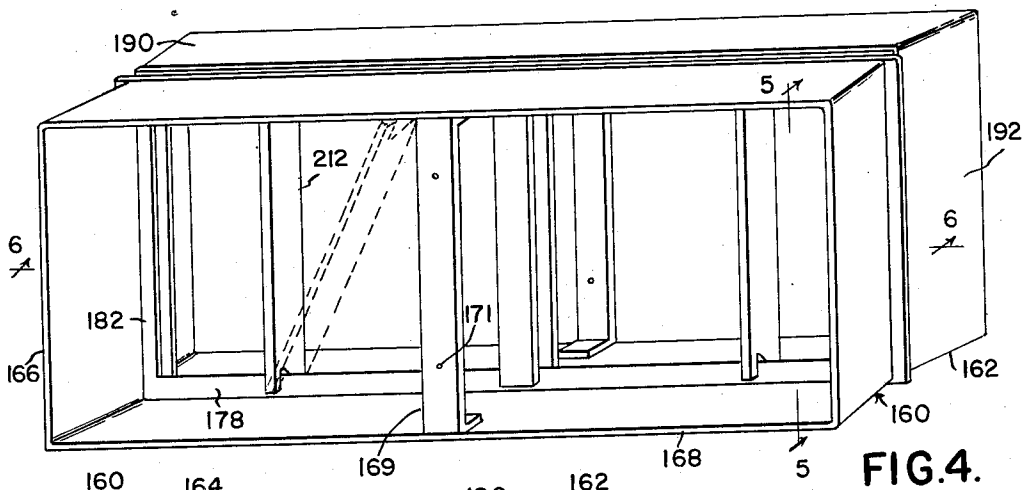


FIG.4.

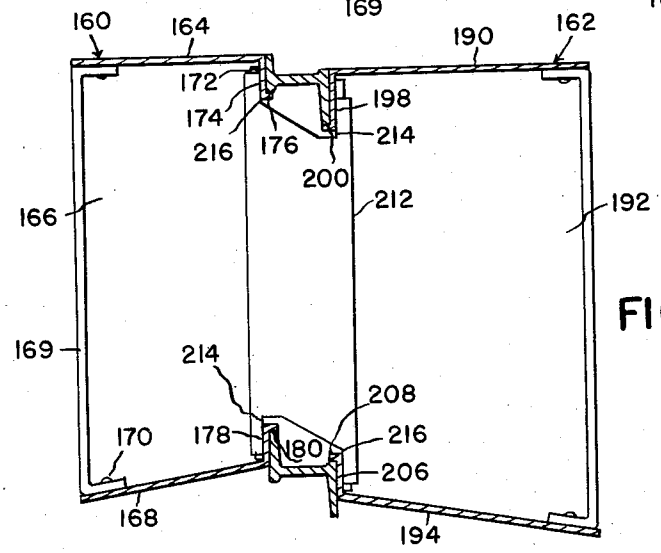


FIG.5.

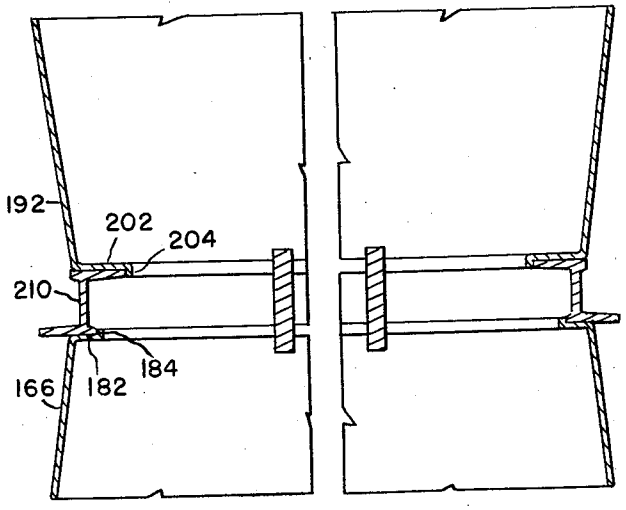


FIG.6.

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POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

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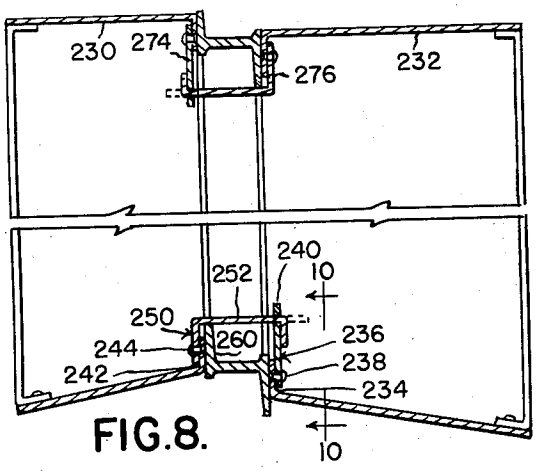


FIG.8.

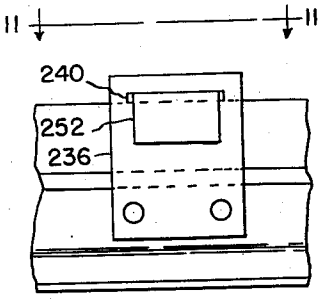


FIG.10.

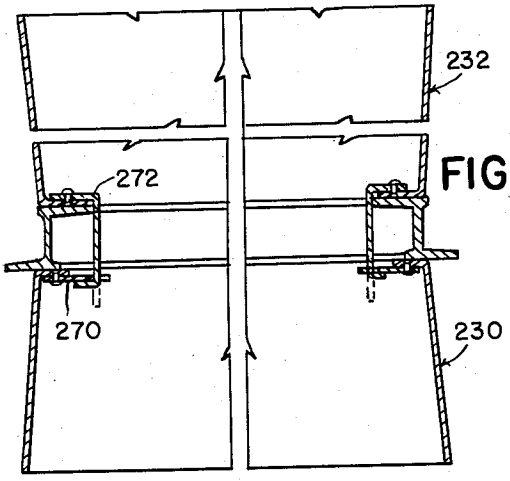


FIG.9.

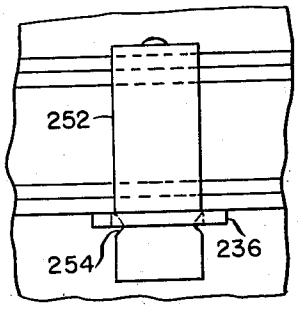


FIG.11.

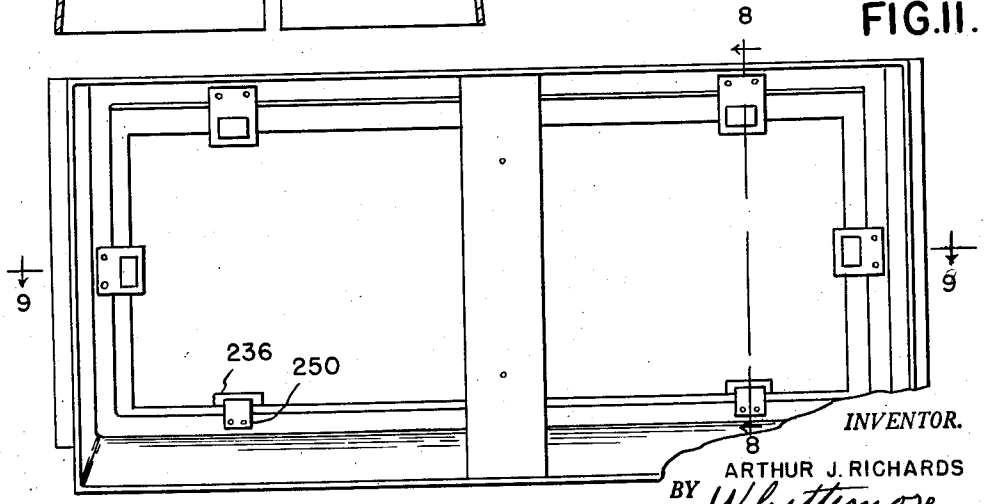


FIG.7.

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POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

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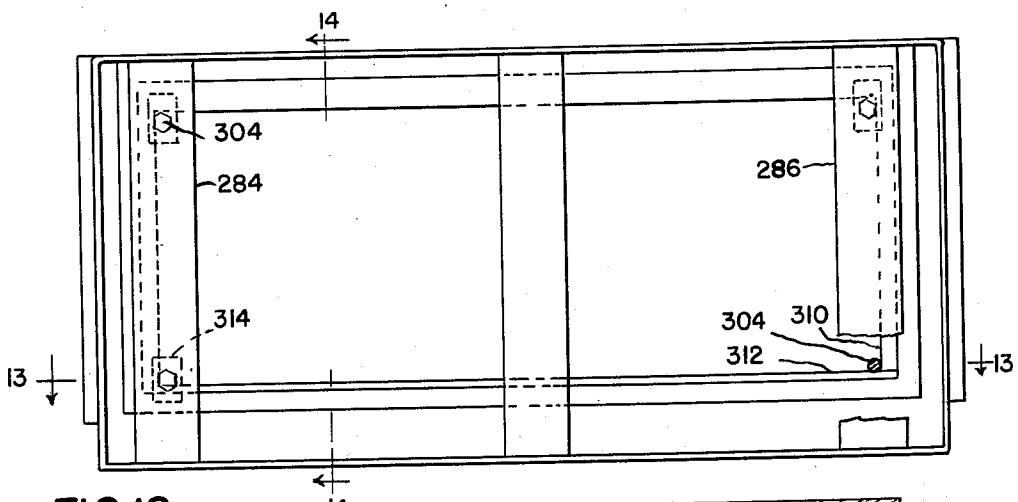


FIG.12.

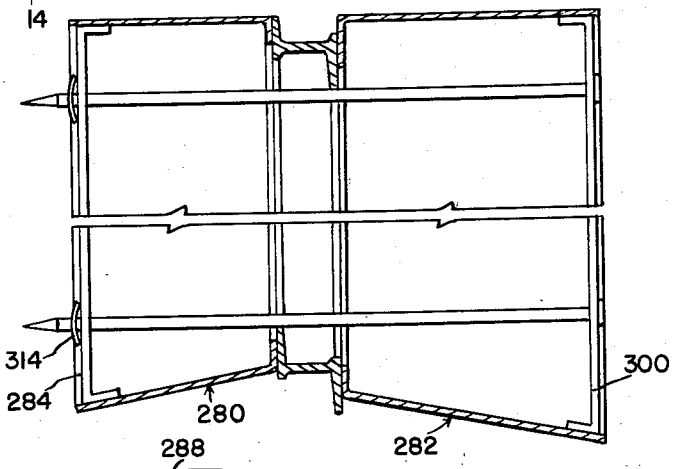


FIG.14.

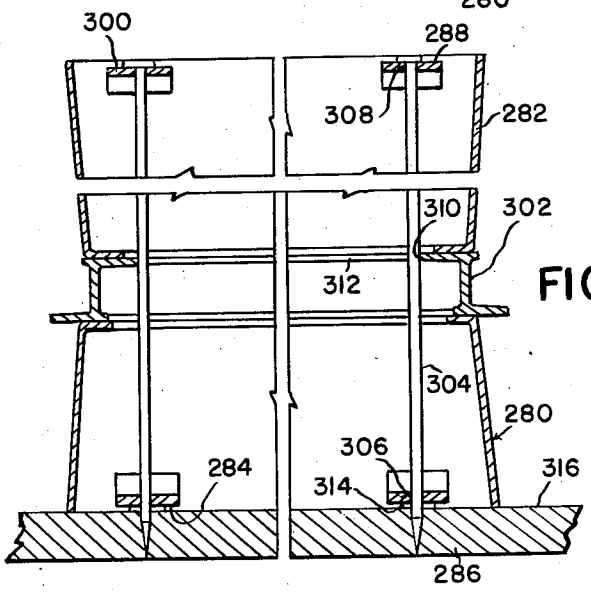


FIG.13.

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POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

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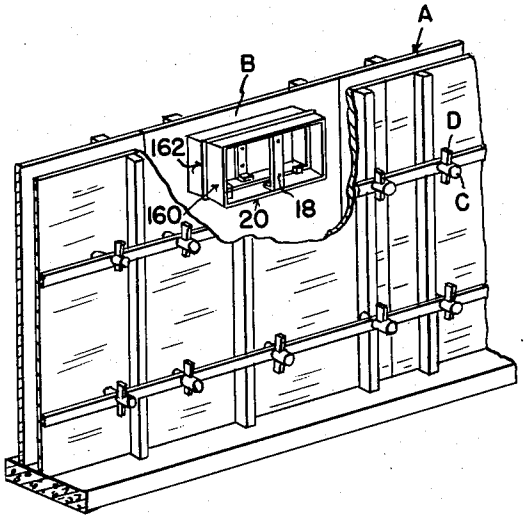


FIG.15.

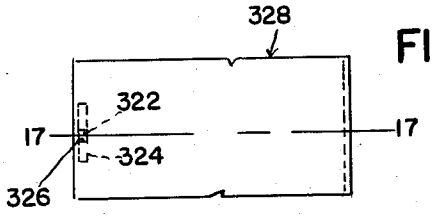


FIG.16.

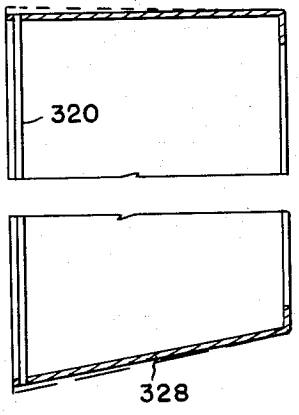


FIG.17.

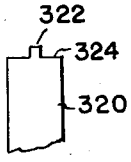


FIG.18.

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POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

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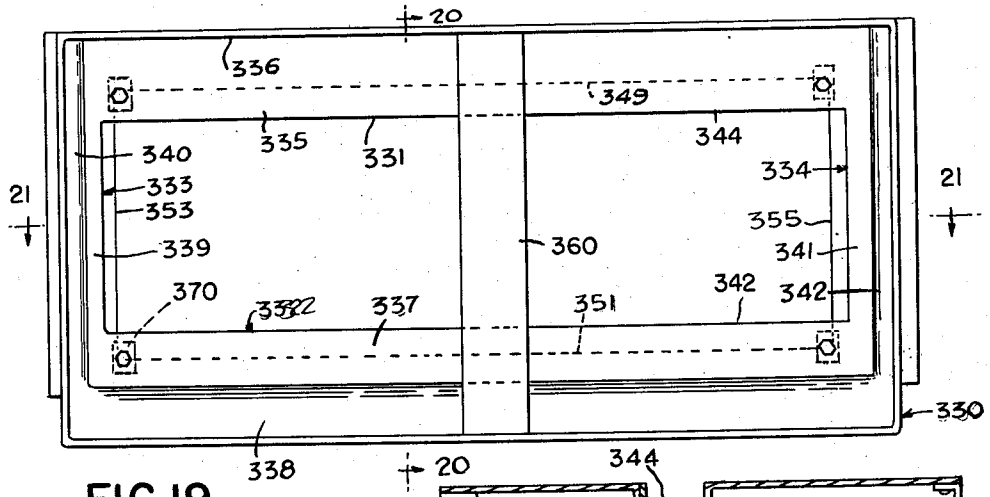


FIG.19.

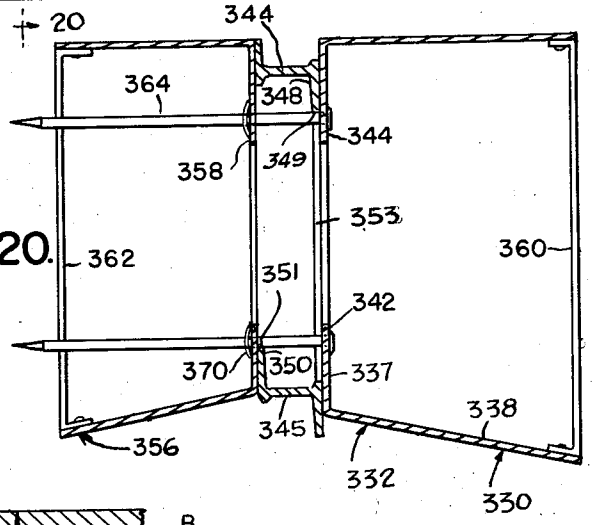


FIG.20.

FIG.21.

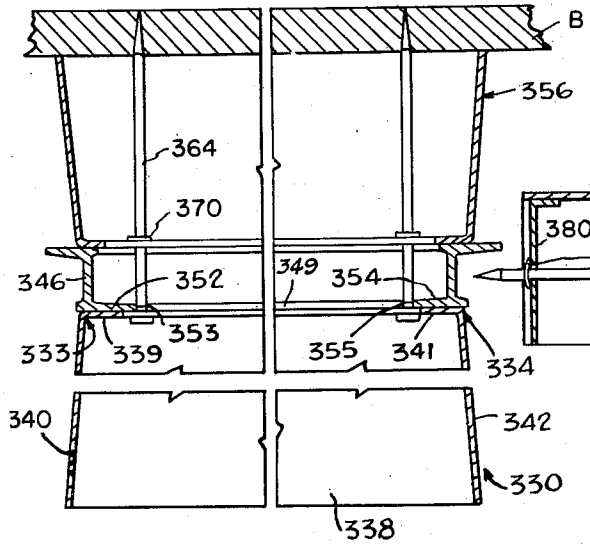
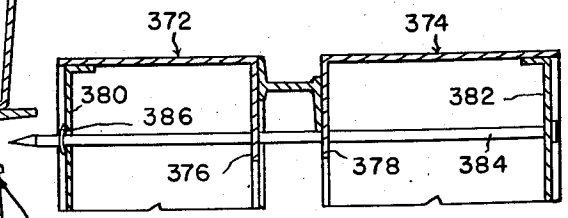


FIG.22.



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United States Patent Office 2,901,810 Patented Sept. 1, 1959

2,901,810

POURING FORM FOR WINDOWS

Arthur J. Richards, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Fenestra Incorporated, a corporation of Michigan

Application June 1, 1954, Serial No. 433,425

16 Claims. (Cl. 25—131)

The present invention relates to a pouring form for windows to be used to outline the window opening in the wall of a building structure and to locate the window in the opening when the wall is constructed with poured concrete.

When constructing walls of buildings with concrete, forms are used consisting of a plurality of panels that are assembled together to form a mold. The mold has the shape of the wall to be constructed and the wet plastic concrete is poured into the mold to form the wall.

The present invention is particularly suited for metal windows and has for an object to provide a window opening, with the window secured in place in the opening, in walls of building structures constructed of concrete by use of forms.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a form for windows that will hold the window securely in place when the concrete is being poured.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a form for windows that is economical to manufacture, light in weight and able to withstand the stresses encountered during the pouring operation.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide a form for windows that can be easily removed from the wall after the concrete has set without damaging the concrete.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide a form for windows that is inexpensive in cost and may be disposed of after singular use.

Other objects and features of the invention will become apparent as the description proceeds, especially when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view looking toward the inner side of the form with a window frame in place.

Figure 2 is an enlarged view taken along the line 2—2, Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged view taken along the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of another form of the invention looking toward the inner side and with a window frame in place.

Figure 5 is an enlarged view taken along the line 5—5, Figure 4.

Figure 6 is an enlarged view taken along the line 6—6, Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a view of still another form of the invention looking toward the inner side with a window frame in place.

Figure 8 is an enlarged view taken along the line 8—8, Figure 7.

Figure 9 is an enlarged view taken along the line 9—9, Figure 7.

Figure 10 is an enlarged view looking in the direction of the arrows 10—10, Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a view looking in the direction of the arrows 11—11, Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a view of still another form of the invention looking toward the inner side with the window frame in place and partially broken away.

Figure 13 is an enlarged view taken along the line 13—13, Figure 12.

Figure 14 is an enlarged view taken along the line 14—14, Figure 12.

Figure 15 shows a portion of a basement wall mold partially broken away to show a basement window frame and form assembled together and in place in the mold.

Figure 16 is a portion of the top view of one side of the window form showing a detachable reinforcement member in place.

Figure 17 is a section taken through the line 17—17, Figure 16.

Figure 18 is a fragmentary elevation of the reinforcing member.

Figure 19 is a front elevation of a modified form of the invention.

Figure 20 is a section on the line 20—20, Figure 19.

Figure 21 is a section on the line 21—21, Figure 19.

Figure 22 is a fragmentary sectional view similar to Figure 20, showing yet another modification of the present invention.

Referring now to the drawings, there is illustrated a form 20 having an inner side member 22 and an outer side member 24. The frame 26 of a window is shown in place in the form. The window shown is of the type generally used in basement walls of building structures and has a vent portion (not shown) that can be placed in the frame after the form is removed. The form can be adapted for use with other types of windows and is especially desirable for use with poured concrete wall structures. The inner side member 22 which may be metal, stiff paper board, or other suitable material, has a head portion 28, two jamb portions 30, and a sill portion 32. A reinforcing member 34 supports the head and sill portions. The side members can be of a unitary structure molded from paper pulp or other suitable material or can be of separate portions joined together at the corners.

The outer side member 24 has the head portion 38, two jamb portions 40, and a sill portion 42 with the reinforcing member 44 supporting the head and sill portions against inward deflection. Suitable fastening devices 46 hold the reinforcing members in place. The apertures 48 provided in reinforcing members 34 and 44 allow nails or screws 49 to be used to hold the form in place in the molds.

Attached to the head portion 28 of the inner side member 22 by means of rivets 50 or other suitable fastening devices, are the locating and clamping elements 52. Each element is bent to provide a shoulder at 54 for locating the frame 26, and has the leg 56 extending parallel to the shoulder 54 with an aperture 58 adjacent the terminal edge. The element 52 is attached to the portion 28 so as to allow its inner edge 60 to abut against the head bar 61 of the frame 26, as seen in Figure 2.

Cooperating locating and clamping elements 62 are attached to portions 38 of the outer side member 24 by suitable fastening devices 64. The elements are bent at right angles to form the flat locating portion 66 and again at right angles to form the shoulder 68. Struck out from the portion 66 is the leg 70 having the aperture 72. The elements 62 are attached so as to allow the edge 74 of the portion 38 to abut against the head bar 61 of the frame.

Clamping and locating elements 80 and 82 are attached to portions 42 and 32 of the outer and inner side members 24 and 22 respectively of the form 20. The portions 42 and 32 are sloped downwardly to provide drainage for the sills of the finished wall. It will be noted that the sill bar 84 of the frame 26 has its flanges reversed with respect to bar 61 so that element 80 is

similar to element 52 and is attached to the opposite side member of the form. Element 80 has the locating shoulder 84 and aperture 86 on the portion 88, and is bent at an angle as shown at 90 to conform to the downward slope of the portion 42. Fastening means 92 hold the element in place.

Element 82 is similar to element 62 and has the shoulder 94 and the struck out portion 96 having the aperture 98. The element 82 is bent as shown at 100 to conform to the downward slope of the portion 32 and held in place by fastening means 102. Both elements 80 and 82 are attached to portions 42 and 32 respectively to allow surfaces 104 and 106 of portions 42 and 32 respectively to abut against the sill bar 108.

Elements 110 and 112 are similar to elements 52 and 62 and are attached to portions 30 and 40 in the same manner. Element 110 has the locating shoulder 114 and the aperture 116. Element 112 has the locating shoulder 118 and the aperture 120 in the struck out portion 122.

The inner side member 22 of the form 20 is dimensioned and positioned with respect to the window frame 26 so that a portion 130 of each jamb bar 132 projects outwardly to form a fin that will be embedded in the concrete of the finished wall. The outer side member 24 of the form is dimensioned and positioned so that the concrete will abut the bar 132 so as to allow the maximum area of the bar to be exposed for the application of screens and storm windows. The sill bar 108 has a portion adjacent both the inner and outer sides of the form which becomes embedded in the finished wall so as to form a seal to exclude moisture that may run off the sill. The outer surfaces 140 and 142 of portions 28 and 38 of the form are flush with the outer surfaces 144 and 146 of the sides of the head frame bar 61. The top of the finished wall can come even with the top of the bar 61 as in the case of many types of basement wall construction, or if desirable to have the window set in the wall below the top of the finished wall the concrete will abut the top of bar 61.

To hold the window frame and the two side members of the form securely in their relative positions the locating and clamping elements are used. A pair of elements 52 and 62 are located adjacent each jamb of the form with their apertures 58 and 72 in line with each other. A pair of elements 80 and 82 are likewise located adjacent each jamb with apertures 86 and 98 in line with each other. Pairs of elements 110 and 112 are located on each jamb approximately intermediate the top and sill with apertures 116 and 120 in line with each other.

After the two sides of the form are applied to the frame wedges 150 are driven through the aligned apertures drawing the two sides of the form snugly against the frame to provide a seal to keep out the wet cement when the wall is being poured. It will be noted that the wedges 150 bear against the surfaces of the several clamping and locating elements 62, 82, and 112 as indicated at 66 and are so dimensioned that they will be securely locked in place with the shoulders of the locating and clamping elements acting to locate the frame and restrain it from shifting its position during the pouring operation.

When the concrete of the wall has set the wedges 150 are driven out of place and the two side members of the form removed.

Figures 4–6 show a modified form of the invention. The inner and outer side members 160 and 162 respectively are preferably made in a mold with a material such as pressed paper board treated to make it suitable for molding. The inner side member has a top portion 164, two jamb portions 166, and a sill portion 168. A reinforcing element 169 attached to the side by suitable fastening means 170, supports the top and sill from deflecting under stresses. Apertures 171 provide means for receiving nails such as shown at 49 in Figure 2, to hold the form to the mold. The top portion 164 has a right angle bend as shown at 172, a downwardly extending flange 174, and a right angle bend to form the shoulder 176. The sill 168 is similarly formed and has the upwardly extending flange 178 and shoulder 180. The jambs 166 are similar to the top and sill and have the inwardly extending flanges 182 and shoulders 184.

The outer side member 162 has a top portion 190, two jamb portions 192, and a sill portion 194. The portions are formed similar to the inner side portions with the top having the flanges 198 and shoulder 200, the jambs having the flanges 202 and shoulders 204, and the sill having the flange 206 and shoulder 208. It will be noted that the jamb portions 166 and 192 are inclined outwardly, as best shown in Figure 6, to provide a draft angle to be more readily removable from the finished wall.

The side members 160 and 162 are dimensioned and positioned with respect to the frame 210 of the window in the same manner as previously described for side members 22 and 24.

To hold the sides securely in place the wedge bars 212 are provided. The bars are cut away at each end to form surfaces 214 and 216 which are spaced apart a distance to allow the bars to fit tightly over the outer surfaces of flanges 174 and 198, and 178 and 206. The bars are cut out in the same manner at each end with the cut-out at one end reversed as to the sides 214 and 216. The wedge bars are placed in position by tilting the bars as shown by dotted lines in Figure 4, placing one end in position and straightening the bar to place the other end in position. Two or more bars can be used as necessary to hold the form and window frame securely together.

Figures 7–11 show still another modification of the invention. The form has an inner side member 230 and the outer side member 232 which may be molded of suitable materials or fabricated in any desirable manner that will form the required window opening on the finished wall.

The outer side member 232 has the inwardly extending flange 234 to which the clamping and locating element 236 is attached by means of fasteners 238. An aperture 240 is positioned adjacent the end of the element. Attached to the inner side member 230 at the flange 242 by means of fasteners 244 is the locating and clamping element 250. The element 250 has a tab portion 252 which projects through the aperture 240 of the element 236, as shown by the dotted lines in Figure 8. The portion 252 is weakened by notches 254 (Figure 11) to allow the end beyond the notches to be bent over element 236. It will be noted that the portion 252 forms a shoulder or locating abutment for the leg 260 of the window frame bar to abut against. The aperture 240 is so positioned that it cooperates with portion 252 to locate and hold side member 232 in the desired location.

Elements 270 and 272 are attached to the jamb and elements 274 and 276 are attached to the head bars of the inner and outer side members in the same manner and are of similar structure as the elements 236 and 250 previously described in detail. The pair of elements are positioned around the periphery of the window frame in a manner to locate and hold the form securely together.

The form is particularly suited to be molded or fabricated from paper pulp, paper board, or other suitable molding materials treated to be moisture resistant, and can be produced low enough in cost so that it may be disposed of after singular use. The clamping elements also function to locate the form assembly in the proper relationship and thus serve to reduce the number of parts required.

Figures 12–14 show still another modification of the invention. The form has the inner side member 230 and the outer side member 282 which may be molded or fabricated of suitable materials in any desirable manner. Stiffeners or reinforcing elements 284 and 286 are attached to member 280 adjacent the jamb sides of the member and slightly inwardly from the outer face. Stif-

feners 284 and 286 are attached to member 280 adjacent the jamb sides of the member and slightly inwardly from the outer face. Stiffeners 288 and 300 are attached in a like manner to member 282 and with the members in place on the window frame 302 stiffener 300 will be in alignment with stiffener 284 and stiffener 288 will be in alignment with stiffener 286.

To hold the assembly together and for attaching the assembly to wall mold panels spikes 304 having heads and pointed ends are provided. Apertures 306 and 308 are provided in stiffeners 286 and 288 respectively, for reception of the spike. The apertures are in alignment with each other and are located such that the spike bears in the corner provided by the intersection of the inner surface 310 and the surface 312 of the window frame 302, as shown in Figure 12. To hold the spike in place and to keep the parts in assembly, a push-on spring retainer 314 is placed on the end of the spike. By having the spike 304 fit tightly in the apertures 306 and 308 the retainer 314 may be omitted with the spike being held in place by a friction fit. Similar spikes are provided at the other three corners of the window frame and are located and held in place in a similar manner. The spikes, with their heads and retainers 314, function also as clamping means holding the window frame and form members 280, 282 assembled.

The entire assembly can be attached to the wall mold panel 316 by driving the spikes into the panel, which is usually constructed of plywood, and the assembly will be securely held in place.

Figure 15 illustrates the relationship of a form of any type disclosed herein with the associated mold structure. The mold for pouring the wall is generally indicated at A, and consists of a plurality of panels B interconnected and held in place by means of pins C and wedges D. The pins extend through the mold and have wedges on opposite sides. The window and form assembly is placed in the desired location against one inner side of the form and nailed in place. The opposite side of the form is then set up and held in place by the pins and wedges with the inner side pressing against the adjacent side of the window form, the form having the same width as the distance between the inner sides of the mold. After the wall has been poured the pins are removed and the holes filled in with concrete.

Figures 16 and 17 show a modified form of a compression or reinforcement member 320 having a tongue-like portion 322 and shoulder portions 324 at both ends of the member. The portions 322 fit into slots 326 in the top and bottom of side member 328 of the form. The member 328 is forced outwardly as indicated by the dotted lines in Figure 17 to place the reinforcement member 320 in position. After the reinforcement member is in place the member 328 springs back into its original form to hold the reinforcement member. This construction allows the reinforcing member to be detachable so that the side members may be nested together to facilitate shipping and storing.

In Figures 19–21 there is illustrated another embodiment of the present invention. The outer side member 330 of the form comprises a head portion 331, a sill portion 332, and jamb portions 333 and 334. The head portion 331 comprises an inner flange portion 335 and a lateral flange portion 336 extending perpendicularly to the flange portion 335. The sill portion 332 comprises an inner flange portion 337 and a laterally extending flange portion 338 which is inclined slightly downwardly from horizontal. Jamb portion 333 includes an inner flange portion 339 and a laterally extending flange portion 340. Jamb portion 334 includes an inner flange portion 341 and a lateral flange portion 342. The window frame comprises a head bar 344, a sill bar 345, and jamb bars 346 and 347. The head bar 344 includes an inwardly extending flange 348 having an inner edge surface 349. The sill bar 345 includes an inwardly extending flange portion 350 having an inner edge surface 351. The jamb bar 346 includes an inwardly extending flange portion 352 having an inner edge surface 353. The jamb bar 347 includes an inwardly extending flange portion 354 having an inner edge surface 355. The inner form member 356 is similarly formed. Preferably, the members 330 and 356 are provided with transversely extending reinforcing strips 360 and 362.

Nails or spikes 364 are provided which extend through the flange portions 335 and 337 of the outer form member 330, and through the corresponding flanges of the inner form member 356, as best illustrated in Figure 20. The spikes 364 are located in the corners of the window frame so that each of the spikes bears against a corner at the junction of a pair of the inner edge surfaces 349, 351, 353 and 355 of the inwardly extending flanges 348, 350, 352 and 354 of the window frame bars respectively. Preferably, the assembly is completed by the provision of retainers 370 adapted to frictionally grip the spikes 364 and to clamp the parts together.

From the foregoing construction it will be observed that the spikes or nails 364 perform three functions. In the first place, they serve to locate the inner and outer form members 330 and 356 with reference to the window frame by engaging in inner corners of the window frame construction.

Secondly, as a result of the use of the friction retainers 370, they press the inner and outer form members firmly against the lateral side surfaces of the window frame.

Finally, they serve as the means for mounting the assembly of form members and window frame on the panel B of the mold.

Referring now to Figure 22 there is illustrated a modified form of the present invention in which inner and outer form members 372 and 374 are provided with downwardly extending flanges 376 and 378 corresponding to the flanges 358 and 344 respectively, as illustrated in Figure 20. In addition, the outer edges of the form members 372 and 374 are provided with transversely extending reinforcing strips or elements 380 and 382 respectively which correspond to the reinforcing strips 284 and 300 illustrated in Figure 14. Passing through the flanges 376 and 378 and reinforcing members 380 and 382 are nails or spikes 384 retained in position by friction clips 386. It will be appreciated that as in the embodiments described immediately above, the spikes 384 are located at the inner corners of the window frame so as to locate the frame accurately with reference to the side members 372 and 374. By the specific construction illustrated in Figure 22 it will further be noted that each of the side members 372 and 374 engage each of the spikes 384 at two widely separated points so as to provide exceptional strength and rigidity to the assembly. The spikes in this embodiment of the invention perform four functions; namely, location of the window frame with reference to the side members 372 and 374, the application of pressure between the adjacent surfaces of the side members 372 and 374 and the window frame, mounting means for attaching the assembly to the wall mold, and reinforcing means interconnecting inner and outer surface portions of the side members.

The drawings and the foregoing specification constitute a description of the pouring form for windows in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, the scope of which is indicated by the appended claims.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. Disposable pouring forms for use in locating and mounting an open rectangular window frame between wall mold forms, said pouring forms comprising inner and outer side members of generally open rectangular shape having elongated head, sill, and jamb portions adapted to engage respectively against the inner and outer sides of the head, sill, and jamb bars of a window frame, and to fit between the wall mold forms to define the window opening,

reinforcing members extending transversely between and interconnecting opposite elongated portions of each of said side members adjacent the ends thereof, said reinforcing members having aligned openings located adjacent the corners of said side members, elongated fastening and locating headed and pointed spikes extending through said openings and engageable in locating relation in the inner corners of a window frame positioned between said side members.

2. Forms as defined in claim 1, said reinforcing members being located adjacent the sides of said side members remote from the window frame therebetween.

3. Forms as defined in claim 2, said reinforcing members being inset from the opposite sides of said side members by an amount at least sufficient to accommodate the heads of said spikes.

4. Forms as defined in claim 3, and spring retainers received over the point end of said spikes to retain said side members in assembled relation on a window frame prior to mounting the assembly on a wall mold form.

5. Disposable pouring forms for use in locating and mounting an open rectangular window frame between wall mold forms, said pouring forms comprising inner and outer side members of generally open rectangular shape having elongated head, sill, and jamb portions adapted to engage respectively against the inner and outer sides of the head, sill, and jamb bars of a window frame, and to fit between the wall mold forms to define the window opening, elongated headed and pointed spikes extending through portions of both side members and engaging inner corner portions of the window frame to locate the window frame with reference to the side members, the pointed end of the spikes extending beyond an outer side of one of said side members to provide means for mounting the assembly of window frame and pouring forms against one side of the wall mold forms.

6. Structure as defined in claim 5 in which the portions of the side members through which the spikes extend are flanges on said side members extending inwardly of the opening of the window frame adjacent the inner corners thereof.

7. Structure as defined in claim 6 in which the inner and outer side members include portions adjacent the opposite sides thereof through which said spikes extend so that each of the inner and outer side members engages each of the spikes at widely separated points adjacent the inner and outer sides of the inner and outer side members.

8. A pouring form for use with a rectangular window frame having an opening defined by inner edge surfaces thereof comprising an inner and outer side member of generally rectangular shape having elongated head, sill and jamb portions adapted to engage respectively the inner and outer sides of the head, sill and jamb bars of the window frame, said members being formed of non-metallic sheet material, reinforcing elements extending between and connected at their ends to opposite pairs of the elongated portions of each of said members, said reinforcing elements having openings therein for nailing to wall mold forms, the openings in the reinforcing members of the inner and outer side members being in alignment with each other and out of alignment with any portion of the window frame to permit elongated nails to mount both of said side members to be inserted through aligned pairs of openings, and means including means extending through the opening of the window frame interconnecting said members and effective to hold them tightly against opposite sides of the window frame, the location of said aligned pairs of openings being such that nails inserted therethrough are substantially tangent to inner edge surfaces of the window frame to effect positive location between said members and the window frame.

9. A pouring form for use with an open rectangular window frame comprising an inner and outer side member of generally rectangular shape having elongated head, sill and jamb portions adapted to engage respectively the inner and outer sides of the head, sill and jamb bars of the window frame, said members being formed of non-metallic sheet material, reinforcing elements extending between and connected at their ends to opposite pairs of the elongated portions of each of said members, said reinforcing elements having openings therein for nailing to wall mold forms, the openings in the reinforcing members of the inner and outer side members being in alignment with each other and out of alignment with any portion of the window frame to permit elongated nails to mount both of said side members to be inserted through aligned pairs of openings, and means including means extending through the opening of the window frame interconnecting said members and effective to hold them tightly against opposite sides of the window frame, the location of said aligned pairs of openings being such that nails inserted therethrough are substantially tangent to inner edge surfaces of the window frame to effect positive location between said members and the window frame, and fastening elements engageable with nails inserted through pairs of aligned holes to prevent withdrawal and to provide an assembly of frame, side members and nails which can be handled as a unit in mounting to a wall mold form.

10. Disposable pouring forms for use in locating and mounting an open rectangular window frame between wall mold forms, said pouring forms comprising inner and outer side members of generally open rectangular shape having elongated head, sill and jamb portions adapted to engage respectively against the inner and outer sides of the head, sill, and jamb bars of a window frame, and to fit within the wall mold form to define the window opening, a plurality of elongated members each extending through portions of both of said side members and through the central opening in said frame and engaging inwardly facing edge surfaces thereof to constitute locator means therefor, said elongated members having portions extending beyond one side of the assembly of side members and window frame for mounting said assembly on a wall mold form.

11. Disposable pouring forms for use in locating and mounting an open rectangular window frame between wall mold forms, said pouring forms comprising inner and outer side members of generally open rectangular shape having elongated head, sill and jamb portions adapted to engage respectively against the inner and outer sides of the head, sill and jamb bars of a window frame, and to fit within the wall mold form to define the window opening, a plurality of elongated members each extending through portions of both of said side members and through the central opening in said frame and engaging inwardly facing edge surfaces thereof to constitute locator means therefor, said elongated members having portions extending beyond one side of the assembly of side members and window frame for mounting said assembly on a wall mold form, said elongated members having means thereon adapted to engage both of said side members and to clamp them against opposite sides of said window frame.

12. The structure as defined in claim 11 in which said elongated members are spikes.

13. The structure as defined in claim 12 in which the means adapted to engage both of said side members comprise heads on the spikes and frictional lock washers movable thereon.

14. A pouring form for use with a window frame having head, sill and jamb bars defining a rectangular opening having inner edge surfaces, comprising inner and outer side members of generally rectangular shape each having elongated head, sill and jamb inner flange portions parallel to the plane of the window frame and adapted to engage the head, sill and jamb bars respectively of the window frame at the inner and outer sides thereof, said members being formed of non-metallic sheet material and having lateral flange portions extending

laterally from and generally perpendicular to said inner flange portions, the inner flange portions of some of said members extending radially inwardly beyond the inner edge surfaces of the window frame, elongated members extending through the inner flange portions of both of said side members and engaged in the corners of the opening in said frame to locate the side members accurately with reference to the frame, and means including said elongated members for clamping said side members against the opposite sides of the window frame.

15. Structure as defined in claim 14 in which said elongated members have fixed portions engageable with the inner flange portions of one of said side members and the clamping means includes frictional lock washers movable on said elongated members into engagement with the inner flange portions of said other side member.

16. Structure as defined in claim 15 in which said elongated members are spikes which extend beyond the lateral flange portions of one of said side members for attachment to a mold form.

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